FOREIGN NEWS.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

FORTY-SEVEN SHIPS AT STATION—GUESTS AND TRIBES—ARAB HORSEMANSHIP—BALLS AND

BANQUETS. ISMAILIA, Thursday night, Nov. 18, 1869. There are 47 sea-going ships now at this station with an average tunnage of 1,000 tuns each. The largest vessel of the fleet is a Russian frigate, which draws 17 feet and 2 inches of water. The buildings In Ismailia are filled with guests and other visitors, and the surrounding plains are covered with the tents of the native tribes, who are assembled here in

immense numbers. This afternoon an exhibition of the evolutions of the Arab horsemen and of other native sports on a vast scale was given. The Empress Engenie assisted at the entertainment, A grand ball is in progress tonight. The Lake in front of Ismailia is brilliantly illuminated, and the scene is one of great splendor. M. de Lesseps gave a banquet this evening to representatives of the Chambers of Commerce, members of the Press, and others.

THE FLEET FOR SUEZ. ISMAILIA, Friday, Nov. 19.-Morning. The fleet of steamers sailed this morning for Suez, the Imperial yacht Aigle, bearing the Empress Eugenie, taking the lead.

Prince Metternich, the Austrian Embassador to Paris, has arrived here.

THE FLOTILLA NEAR THE RED SEA. Ismailia, Friday, Nov. 19-Evening.

The Inauguration Fleet has arrived at the Light-House in the Bitter Lakes, and has anchored there for the night. The fleet will reach the Red Sea to-

THE DUKE OF GENOA'S PROSPECTS-THE BISHOP OF HAVANA-CARLIST SYMPTOMS AGAIN.

Madrid, Friday, Nov. 19, 1869. The nomination of the Duke of Genoa to the throne has up to the present moment received the support of 161 Deputies to the Cortes. An accusation has been filed in the Supreme Tribunal of Justice against the Bishop of Havana. One of the charges made is that the Bishop attempted to fly to Gibraltar with the sum of \$100,000, and that his destination, though ostensibly Gibraltar, was doubtful. Some symptoms have appeared of another Carlist rising in Spain. The authorities are on their guard.

A NEW PENAL COLONY. It is reported that the Government are considering a proposition to establish a penal colony on one of the Spanish islands in the Pacific Ocean. The journals advocate the measure on the ground that the completion of the Pacific Railroad across the American continent will facilitate commercial relations between Spain and her possessions in the Pacific, whose resources may be developed by colonization. A CONSTITUTION FOR PORTO RICO.

A Constitution for the island of Porto Rico has been submitted to the Cortes. It declares Porto Rico a province of Spain, permits public meetings in the presence of the authorities or their representatives, but prohibits the discussion of the question of Slavery. Many improvements and reforms are

THREE LIBERALS TO ENTER THE CABINET-BAN-QUET TO THE RETURNED EXILES. Paris, Friday, Nov. 19, 1869.

It is rumored to-day that two members of the Tiers Parti will enter the ministry with M. Ollivier. A grand banquet will be given here on the 6th of December in honor of the returned French exiles. Emil Ollivier, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the new ministry, has had an audience with the Emperor. They will have a consultation on

M. BANCEL FOR THE REPUBLIC. M. Bancel, one of the Deputies who signed the recent Opposition manifesto, has written a letter explaining that that document is but a minimum programme of the policy of the party, whose labors will not cease until on the rains of Personal Government they establish the Republic. CONTRADICTION OF THE RUMORED OFFICIAL

CHANGES. The Journal Official denies that there is any foundation for the rumor that Ministerial changes are contemplated.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE ECONOMY OF COAL.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 12, 1809. The Times calls attention to the new regulations made by the American Government economizing the use of coal in the navy, and says they deserve attention in England, although our expenditure of coal has never been so lavish as that which provoked the interference of the American Navy Department. The American Government is taking the most de cisive measures to abate waste. Cruisers are restricted to allowances of coal, which must not be exceeded. This economy is not without drawbacks; the use of sails which it requires at times involves the expense for rigging and increased crews. But, on the whole, the saving will be considerable, and this example of thrift might be followed here as far as the margin of our practice fund will permit. The Archbishop of Canterbury is seriously ill.

GERMANY.

THE PETROLEUM IMPORTERS AND UNITED STATES

BREMEN, Friday, Nov. 19, 1869. The importers of petroleum of this city and of Hamburg, Antwerp, and other towns, held a meeting here and adopted resolves, recommending the adop-tion in the United States of the custom of branding casks with tare and weight and of allowing two pounds for absorption by the cask, and that the resolations be sent to New-York, Boston and Philadel-

MULATIOES AND NEGROES JOINING THE PATRI -DESERTIONS FROM THE SPANIARDS-EXECUTION OF A COLONEL FOR TREACHERY -HIGH-HANDED ACTION OF THE VOLUN-TEERS-PATRIOT VICTORY NEAR REMEDIOS-DISTURBANCES AT CARDENAS.

HAVANA, Nov. 13 .- Five bundred and eighty negrees have gone over to Gen. Cavada within a few days since the publication of his order relative to the destruction of the cane crop. About 100 of the Cazadores de Valmaseda, a battalion raised in Havana, and composed in great part of mulattoes. joined recently the Cuban forces, and it is tolerably certain that they intended to make this movement at the time of their enlistment. But a stranger event has occurred at Trinidad, where Gen. De Rodas has ordered the Colonel of the Cazadores de Baza to be shot; some say shot him with his own hand. The execution took place while De Rodas was on his rounds of inspection, it having been ascertained that the officer was preparing to join the patriots with some of his forces.

Discord still reigns among the officers of the law and the volunteers. Two young men of the names of Morita and Parodi were lately tried at Cardenas by a military commission, and condemned to eight years imprisonment. As the finding of the court was clearly without proof, his Excellency the Captain-General refused to approve the sentence, and ordered their discharge. No sooner were the men free than the volunteers rearrested them, and endeavored to lay violent hands upon the unlucky officer who promulgated the order of release. This person made good his escape, and is now here; but a commission of the volunteers have arrived, also, to ask that the escaping officer be tried upon charges of corruption. The valunteers insist that the fact of his having recommended the prisoners to the mercy of the Captain-General is sufficient evidence of that fact.

Serious disturbances have occurred at Cardenas, whither the Governor of Matanzas has been compelled to march to restore order. A battle has been won by the patriots near Remedies, and a steamer just in from the coast brings news in harmony with the general depression of the Spanish cause, and of

It was passed May 1, 1860, and the copy from which it is translated for this journal bears the seaf of the Cuban Republic. This settles the question as to the disposition of the people of Cuba with reference to annexation to the Union:

OFFICE OF THE TREASURY. The House of Representatives has directed to the Government of the United States a manifesto in which are expressed the desires which animate the people of Cuba with reference to the matter of uniting their destinies with those of that nation. In doing this the Government has ceded to the pressure which has been brought to bear upon it by petitions coming from all quarters, and subscribed by a large number of citizens. For this reason, and because of these petitions coming to hand from different directions and looking to a common end, it was believed that the general sentiment country was therein expressed. And, moreover, the advantages of such annexation to the United States are so manifest, because of the good that would result to us, and the reasons in opposition thereto are so pitiful, that the demands of our citizens in this particular, as well as the decision of our House, have been approved enthusiastically by all persons who have an interest in the happiness and prosperity of our country. And as an affair of such high importance should be known by all our fellowcitizens, and demands, at the same time, the best guarantee of its being truly the general aspiration of the Cubans, I now give you notice of this event. Our Country and Liberty. ELIGIO YZAGUIRRE. Guiamaro, May 1, 1869.

A TERRIBLE CRIME OF RETALIATION.

The Alba, of Villa Clara, of the 26th says: Among various friends in the detachment of Gomez, we learned yesterday that on the previous night, at about three-quarters of a mile from the fort, the cowardly and infamous liberators of Cuba had assassinated over fifty peaceful inhabitants living in those parts. After breakfast a small force went out (of which we made a part) under the command of Captain, the local judge, with the object of identifying the bodies of the unfortunate victims object of identifying the bodies of the unfortunate victims and of decently interring them. Arrived at the stream, called "Caual," which runs at the foot hill "Gobernadora," we there saw the bodies of D. José Eustaquel and Don Mariano Perez Pupo, the negroes Gregorio Aguilar, Ventura Sanchez and Asuncion Lopez, all horribly mutilated by machetts, shoeless and nearly naked. They were soon afterward buried. It should be known that among the villains who committed this crime were certain near relatives of the persons assussinated. The assussins left in one of the houses a proclamation signed by Callejas, and full of calumnious charges.

A SPANISH PICTURE OF THE PATRIOT REPUBLIC. The Imparcial, a spanish paper of Trinidad, gives some strange intelligence of the insurgents. It says that the Cuban House of Delegates ignot now in session, and that on the 25th of last September elections were held for the incoming Assembly or Congress. The food of the patriot troops consists of fresh meat, often used without sait. In some of the camps warm water and sugar is given twice a day to the soldiers, and in some of them nothing is given to drink at all. The chiefs live well. The soldiers have no tobacco, neither coffee, nor pay of any sort. The drink of warm water and sugar is called Cuba libor. Spies are constantly passing from pay of any sort. The drink of warm water and sugar is called *Outse libos*. Spies are constantly passing from camp to camp and through the country. There is no re-ligion among them: in many instances the prefix San (caint) is omitted. The seal of the Republic (so-called) has been altered by the omission of the word Dios (God). Formerly the inscription was "God, Country and Lib-erty." The first word is now omitted.

A CASE OF SHOOTING BY THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL -EXTRAORDINARY GOLD EXPORT.

A private dispatch from Trinidad to a gentleman in New-York brings the news that Gen. De Rodas on his late visit to that city shot Col. De Bassa, killing on his late visit to that city shot Col. De Bassa, shing him instantly. The reason assigned for the act is that De Bassa, the commander of the battahon of 1,000 men recently sent from Spain, was detected in the act of communicating with the revolutionists. During the month ending Nov. 6 the gold exported from Havana amounted to \$15,400. In the ten months ending Oct. 30 the amount sent out was \$12,031,731. There were 118,404 boxes and 1,363 hhds. of sugar stored in Havana on the day when the dispatch above-mentioned was forwarded.

THE JAMAICA CONSUL'S CUBAN EXPRESSIONS. A gentleman writing from Jamaica, W. I., under date of Oct. 25, states that Consul Gregg was greatly annoyed at the incorrect report of his speeches at the Cuban banquet, as furnished by the Jamaica press. Mr. Gregg asserts that he simply expressed his belief that Cuba would secure her freedom, and that, in his opinion—judging from the existing state of public opinion at America—one of the first acts of Congress would probably be the recognition of Cuban rights.

THE CASE OF THE HORNET.

The investigation into the conduct of Com-Higgins, as commander of the Cuban man-of-war the Hornet, was continued at the rooms of the Junta yester-Hornet, was continued at the rooms of the Junta yesterday. Only two witnesses were examined. Capt, Maffit, formerly of the Rebei privateer Florida, an experienced seaman, and Lieut. David Telfair, formerly of the Alabama, and more recently navigator of the Hornet. The evidence offered by these witnesses corroborates that of the witnesses previously examined, and sustains Com. Higgins. At the close of the investigation a full report will be prepared by the Junta, and forwarded to Capt. Gen. Cespedes for final action.

THE SPANISH SPIES.

The two patient and inquisitive scouts who Catherwood's establishment. No. 94 Broadway, directly opposite the rooms of the Junts, have been ordered from their old post, and are now seen daily vibrating auxiously between St. Marks-place and Delamator's yard, at the foot of Thirteenth-st., East River, where the musketo fleet is building.

THE NEW DOMINION.

PARTICULARS OF THE RED RIVER REBELLION. Pembina correspondence of The Yankton Daoficen calls attention to the fact that Gov. McDougall, on reaching the Red River Territory, was to have been assisted by a Legislative Council appointed solely by himself. The Council is described as " a pack of half famished pets of the Government." The correspondence

The Red River Settlement has a population of from 15,000 to 20,000 souls. Indians not counted. The people have never been consulted with reference to this transfer of Government, and this attempt of Canada to gobble

have never been consulted with reference to this transfer of Government, and this attempt of Canada to gobble them has aroused almost unusual indignation in the British Red River country, and the people are united in opposition to the Dominion Government. The people demand the following guarantees:

The people are fully organized, and a frontier people are always armed and equipped. The Governor will, on his arrival, be forbid, and, if need be, prevented, the discharge of any of the functions of his office, save that of drawing his pay from the Dominion Treasury. Before you ridicale the idea of 15,000 people defying the great Canadian Dominion, please take into consideration their geographical position, and the fact of their being backed up by very powerful bands of Indian warriors. Suppose that the Dominion should attempt coercion, how is she to get an army into the Red River country! Not through United States territory of course. Via Lake Superior, Lake of the Woods, and through the marshes to Red River would not be thought of, much less attempted. The only route open to them would be by ship to York Factory on Hudson Bay, and thence 50c miles by way of canoes, and numerous portages. By this route it will require over one year to transport one company, and supplies, if indeed the entire command be not cut off by Indians before reaching Lake Winnepeg.

LETTER OF THE CHIPPEWA INDIANS TO GOV. M'DOUGALL. At date of Sept. 2, "English Territory," Piewasch and

At date of Sept. 2, "English Territory," Piewasch and Chawaweash, representing the Chippewa Indians who own and occupy a large part of the territory known as Rupert's Land, write to Gov. McDougall:

Rupert's Land, write to Gov. McDougall:

We take the liberty to inform your Excellency on your arrival on the international boundary line, and in the name of our people to request your Excellency to remain for a few days at or near the Fort of the Hudson Bay Company (near Pembina), in order to afford our chiefe and old men the opportunity to meet your Excellency in General Council, that we may learn from you the intention of the Government you represent, respecting our people and, our land. We have heard that the said Governmen has purchased certain "interests" of the Hudson Bay Company, but we have not been informed what those "interests" are. Said "interests" could not have been lands, for the simple reason that said Company (according to the statement of our old men) obtained from our people only the right to occupy for a time a certain district of country on and near the Red River.

White men have been sent by the Government your Excellency represents, and have been dividing our territory into small lots, for the purpose, we are told, of selling them to white men. And all this is being done without consulting us, without treaty stipulations, and as though these lands already belong to your Government. Hence we insist upon a General Council and a full and satisfactory understanding before your Excellency, in the name of your Government, assumes possession of this Territory. Our people greatly prefer to maintain friendly relations to your Excellency and the Government you represent; and we well know that this can only be done by a thorough and amicable adjustment of our respective rights by a written treaty. Our people know that we have the rights, and we are united as one man in the determination to defend them at all luzards. A St. Pani dispatch of the 16th states that additional letters from Pembina, under date of Nov. 3 and 4, confirm the report of the seriousness of the rebellion. The rebels are determined and unanimous. Considering the inaccessibility of the country, the near approach of Winter, and other obvious obstacles to successful military operations, the temporary success of the rebellion is not doubtful.

THE EXPELLED GOVERNOR. White men have been sent by the Government your

THE EXPELLED GOVERNOR.

From Pembina, D. T., at date of Nov. 4, a correspondent of The St. Paul Press writes: When Governor, or rather prospective Governor McDougall got here, with his party, on or about the 36th uit. insurrectionists were organized, more than 466 strong, guarding all the roads, with leading the party. organized, more than 460 strong, guarding all the roads, with headquarters at Bl. Norbert, some nime unies this side or south of Fort Garry. Last night Mr. McDoughil and party were notified to pack up arms at baygage, and leave for Canada this morning at 9 o'clock. A king without a kingdom is said to be poorer than a peasant. And I can assure you that a live Governor, with a full complement of otherials and menhas, from Attorney-General down to cooks and scullions, without one poor foot of territory, is a spectacle sufficiently said to move the hardest heart.

which a further letter will advise you.

MANIFESTO OF THE CUBAN CONGRESS FOR ANBEIGN STREET S

will be general, and the Indians are ready to make comwill be general, and the Indians are ready to make common cause with the people.

The Red River people say that the press in Canada has represented them also untit to exercise the right of franchise, placing them, consequently, in a lower position than that of the colored people of the American Union; that Mr. McDougall's company were coming to their that Mr. McDougall's company were coming to their country with the full determination of carrying out every one of those oppressive views, &c., &c. They are called beggars, thieves, plunderers, &c., ac. They are called beggars, thieves, plunderers, &c., ac. They poor way of reconciliation. Their country surely is not wanting in men of intelligence and ability, and fully competent to govern them. The insurrectionists are fully organized. Mr. John Brousse is their Governor. I have not heard of the names of the other officers. Let them be recognized as belligerents and they will take care of their own country. Mr. Louis Riel, a young man of considerable pluck, leads the insurrectionists.

THE INDIANS.

SOLDIERS MURDERED BY THE SIOUX-INEF-

FECTUAL PURSUIT BY THE CAVALRY. WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.-Official information has been received here from Gov. Campbell of Wyoming Territory, under the date of the 15th inst., in which the following report is made of a recent raid of Sioux Indians, in the vicinity of Fort Petterman, on the night of the in the vicinity of Fort Fetterman, on the night of the 2sth ult.: A hunting party, consisting of three men belonging to Company K of the 2d U.S. Cavalry, named McKenna, McAllister, and Wentworth, were attacked about 15 miles from Fort Fetterman by a party of about 60 Sioux of "Red Cloud's" band, and McKenna and McAllister were instantly killed. Wentworth, who was an old hunter, and accustomed to Indian warfare, escaped, and came to the fort the next morning. Upon Wentworth's report of the facts Capt. Wells, the commanding officer, dispatched Capt. Eugene, with his company (K, 2d Cavalry), in pursuit of the Indians, but they were unable to overtake them. They found the bodies of the soldiers. The Indians had left without either scalping or mutilating them, and their guns, ammunition, and equipments were all undisturbed. One of the horses belonging to the soldiers had been shot and left; the other three were taken off by the Indians. "Black Coal" and another Arapahoe chief of Medicine Man's band accompanied Capt. Eugene's company as guides. All agreed that these Indians are some of Red Cloud's band, about 60 in number. It is reported that John Richard, ir., late Indian trader at Fort Fetterman, was the leader of the band. Richard had previously murdered a soldier at Fort Fetterman, and escaped to the Indians. He reported to the Indians that he had been at great expense to get permission to trade with them, and after he got all ready the permission was taken from him, as it was the intention of the whites not to permit the Indians to have food or arms, and as soon as they were completely exhausted, to massacre all the Indians on the Plains. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes both claim that Richard told this story to them. Richard is a quarter breed of Red Cloud's band of the Sloux. He is a man of some education, considerable intelligence, and industry, and is a dangerous character to lead a war party.

Gov. Campbell beheves that the Sloux are bent on mis-28th ult.: A hunting party, consisting of three men belong-

telligence, and industry, and is a dangerous character to lead a war party.

Gov. Campbell believes that the Sioux are bent on mischief. It is said they are indignant at the settlement of the Sweet Water country by the miners, and at the Wind River Valley being set off as a reservation for the Snakes. The Governor is in hopes, however, that the Sioux will soon be forced to go into Winter quarters, and no further trouble be had with them this season.

A dispatch received at the Indian Office from Capt. George M. Randall, commanding at Fort Sally, D. T., under date of the 17th inst., states that all the annuity goods and clothes for the Indians at the Cheyenne agency were destroyed by fire on that morning at 5 o'clook.

MEETING OF THE CHEROKEE COUNCIL.

were destroyed by fire on that morning at 5 o'clock.

MEETING OF THE CHEROKEE COUNCIL.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 19.—Correspondene, dated Laiequa, Nov. 8, says that the Cherokee Council convened there on the 1st inst., and organized by electing Arch. 8. Scraper as President of the Senate, and Stand Whirlwind Speaker of the Council. The Downing men are greatly in the majority—his administration being popular. Much business is before the Council, and acts of great moment will be adopted during the session—among which are the securing of the rights of citizens of States and of property. The Indians are prospersous, and are feeling every day the necessity of being more united in one nation. The old feuds are dying out, and there is a great deal of talk about railroads among the members of the Council. The Creek Council adjourned on the 23d ult., when it was thought trouble would be raised, as the land difficulty has again sprung up and threatened mischief. It is thought that the Creek Government is strong enough to maintain itself against all disturbances.

THE HARLEM RAILROAD ACCIDENT. TWO MORE DEATHS-RESULT OF THE CORONER'S

INQUEST. Boston Corners, Nov. 19.-Two additional victims of the sad disaster which occurred here have died. Coroner Allen held an inquest over the bodies of McBride (the boy who was killed at the time of the acci" dent.) and Birdslee Curtis of Catskill, the jury bringing in a verdict exoncrating the Railroad company from blame Frank O'Neil, the baggageman, and John Hurd, express messenger, are in a fair way to recover. James Halstead of Mennt Riger, is rapidly failing, and he will probably die. The road has been repaired, and the trains are running

of Monnt Riger, is rapidly lain, and the trains are running as usual.

The Toad has been repaired, and the trains are running as usual.

The Hudson Register says that the place where the remarkable accident of Wednesday morning occurred, has on several occasions been the scene of similar disasters, although none have before resulted so seriously. Some years ago, a train was blown from the track, and one life lost. About a year ago a train was blown down the embankment by the force of the wind, and the cars took fire, but were soon extinguished, and no lives were lost. It is located in a deep forge, about one mile horth of Boston Corners. In a strong easterly gale, the wind sweeps through between the mountains with resistless force, carrying everything in its wake. On Wednesday morning the scene was one of Fearful horror. The entire train was piled up in the ravine below the track in one vast mass of ruins. That so few lives were lost is indeed a miracle, and is chiefly due to the presence of mind of Conductor Pierson and his subordinates on the train. The Hudson Star says that it is stated that word was communicated to some of the employes on the train by some of the men on the freight train bound west "that they had better be Star says that it is stated that word was comminment to some of the employes on the train by some of the men on the freight train bound west "that they had better be on their guard when they reached Boston Corners, for the wind was blowing very hard when they came by the place." No attention was paid to this, it seems, and the mail train dashed on with its usual speed. At the point where the trains have been toppled over the trackpitches to such an angle that the wind has a fair chance to perform wonders and render comparatively easy the upsetting of the trains, and we are informed that conductors, engineers, and brakemen have united in petitioning the Company to grade the ground at this place, so as to guard against repetitions of accidents such as we have chronicled, but no attention has been paid to the matter.

THE GAME BETWEEN WILLIAMSBURGH AND BROOKLYN.

The game commenced on last Tuesday be tween Major Wernich, Baron Von Frankenburg, and Mr. Kneff, for Williamsburgh, and Messrs. Brenzinger, Mer-riam and Gilberg, for Brooklyn, and previously announced in THE TRIBUNE, is possessed of more than ordinary merit. Although three and one quarter hours were spent on the first evening's play, but 27 moves were trade. The came as it now stands as follows:

made, the gam		WITH THE WALL THE MAN	Busines in an Luitowe.	
		Bisck.	White.	Biack.
	Williamsburgh.	Brooklyn.	Williamsburgh.	Brookign.
	1. P to K 4	P to K 4	15. Kt the K B P	B to Q 4
	2. K Kt to B 3	PtoQ4	16. B the B	Kt tka B
	3. P to Q 4	K P tas P	17. Kt to Kt 5	R to K B 4
	4. Q the P	K Ki to B 3	18. Kt to B 3	Q K to K B sq
	5. P the P	Q the P	19. Kt to Q 4	R to K 4
	6. Q tks Q	Kt the Q	20, K R to K sq	R to Q
	7. B to Q B 4	Kt to Q Kt 3	21. P to Q B 4	Kt tas H
	I. B to Q Kt 3	B to Q 3	22. Pika Ki	P to Q B 4
	9. Castles	Carties	23. Kt to K B 3	R to R 5
	10. B to K 3	QKt to B3	24. QR to QB	H to Q 6
	11. P to Q R 3	Kt to K 2	25. K to H 2	P to K R 3
	12. Q Kt to B 3	Kt to K Kt 3	26. R to K 2	R to K 3
	13. Kt to K 4	B to K Kt 5	27. Q It to B 2	
	14 Veabe B			

Williamsburgh gained a pawn, but their ability to man tain the advantage is matter for discussion at present. The position of both sides is good. The game will be played to a close or a draw on Tuesday evening next, at No. 304 Atlantic-st., Brocklyn, the headquarters of the

Brooklyn Chess Club.
THE NEW-YORK TOURNAMENT.
Up to last evening 58 games of this tournament had

been played, one only of wh games and the players are a	ich was a draw. The list of
Won, Lost	Wan, Lost,
Mr. Mason	Mr. Hubbard 3 7
Barun V. Frankenburg 5 2	J. Liesuer 7 1
Dr. Dwyer 4 12	B. Lisaner 3 0
Major Wernich 8 4	M. Liesner 4 3
Mr. Geinenheim 2 13	Mr. Gerbel 3 8
Mr. Von Krepf 0 6	Mr. Nisbeth 0 2
The drawn game was betw	een Baron Von Frankenburg

and Mr. Geisheimer.
THE BROOKLYN TOURNAMENT. This tournament, commenced at the Brooklyn Chess Club rooms about five weeks ago, has advanced so far that the winner must be one of these three gentlemen: E. Delmar, who won 21 games and lost 3; F. E. Bren-zinger, won 22, lost 4; F. Perrin, won 24, lost 6.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS. AQUATIC.

INTERNATIONAL SCULLING MATCH - WALTER BROWN THE WINNER.

LONDON, Nov. 19 .- The International sculling match between Walter Brown of Portland, Me., and J H. Sadler of London occurred on the Tyne at Nescastle to day. Brown won by two lengths.

FOOT BALL.

This old English game is rapidly coming into favor in America. At this particular season it has ever been in vogue in the old country, the cricket and other sporting organizations there exercising themselves at games of foot ball, after the close of their more favorite sports. In this country, the college students have taken to it this year with a fervor hitherto unknown. A second contest between Rutgers and Princeton Colleges was played last Saturday at Princeton, twenty-five on a side, and the victory fell to the latter, after eight successive games. Rutgers winning none. A third and final contest has been set down for to-day, which is to decide the series, Rutgers having been victors in the first encounter two weeks ago.

COLD WEATHER IN CANADA. QUEBEC, Nov. 19 .- The River St. Charles is covered with a thick coating of ice, and it is feared that many schooners and other crafts will have to Winter in Palais Royal Harber Lake Beaufort is frozen over, and considerable floating ice is reported on Lake St. Peter. It is snowing again to-day. The ship Cobourg arrived yesterday, and will have to Winter here on account of damages satained on her passage.

The body of an unknown woman has been found in a vacant lot in St. Louis. Her skull was fractured, evidently with an ux, and her body showed other marks of violence. There is no clew to the mur-

THE STORM.

DISASTER AND LOSS OF LIFE ON LAKE MICHIGAN. CHICAGO, Nov. 19 .- The schooner Arrow. which was driven ashore at Grass Point, about fifteen miles north of Chicago, on Tuesday night during a fierce storm, is a total wreck, and the officers and crew (eight in number) were lost in attempting to reach the shore in a life-boat. On Wednesday morning the tug Mesher attempted to reach the Arrow, but owing to the furious sea was obliged to return. Yesterday morning the tug G. W. Wood with a life-boat was enabled to reach the schooner, and the life-boat was launched and the crew of the Arrow placed in her with four of the crew of the tug. The life-hoat was almost immediately stove to pieces, and the officers and crew of the Arrow and one man from the tug perished. The three other men from the tug were rescued, but were nearly frozen to death.

The propeller Thomas A. Scott struck a reef in the Straits of Mackinac, on Tuesday night, and was wrecked. Her upper works and deck load are drifting ashore. The Scott was a new propeller, having been built in Buffalo last Spring for J. C. & E. T. Evans. She was commanded by Captain C. M. Fellows, and had on board 2,000 barrels of flour, 22,000 bushels of wheat, and variously assorted merchandise. She cost \$85,000, and was insured for \$60,000. tempted to reach the Arrow, but owing to the furious sea

On.

The steam barges Henry Howard and Warrington, and The steam barges Henry Howard and Warrington, and The Steam Bay. The the schooner Warner are ashore in Sagman Bay. the two former are insured. The Republic, a Ch tug, with pumps, has been sent from here. Severa asters are reported near Mackinac, but no particulars ar

DISASTERS ON LAKE ERIE. PORT DOVER, Canada, Nov. 19 .- The schooner Eliza White is sunk off Port Dover, laden with barley. The crew were saved. The Juliette is ashore at Nanticoke, 20 miles from Port Dover. The Sam Anderson is

coke, 20 miles from Port Dover. The Sam Anderson is ashore at Port Dover full of water. The Maggie is ashore near Whitby; her rudder, sails, and part of her rigging are gone. She is laden with peas. Another vessel, unknown, is reported ashore west of that place.

Schooner J. C. Hill of Buffalo, loaded with staves, is ashore at Port Rowan, Canada. Schooners Anna Hauson and Quickstep, both of Chicago, came in collision off the Fork, in the storm, and drifted on the beach. The vessels will be a total loss. The crews were saved.

Tropeller Bruno arrived at Port Stanley, Canada, last night, and reported that the brig Concord of Detroit sunk three miles from shore, off Point Bruce. The Bruno rescred three men from her masthead. The men had been clinging to it for 48 hours. Two of the men, H. W. Riley of Charleston, S. C., and Thomas Conners of Detroit, had their feet badly frozen. The rest of the crew, five in number, consisting of Capt. McFay, the sailing master, a deck hand, and Mary Jane English and her daughter, were drowned.

master, a deck hand, and mary Jane English and Adaghter, were drowned.

The captain of the Bruno reports a bark at anchor off Port Burwell with her mast, bowsprit, and all headgear gone. On the night of the 18th a propeller was seen drifting down the lake in an apparently helpless condition. The Bruno was unable to render the propeller or the bark any assistance. The gale of the 17th was the severest ever witnessed in this section. A gale is now prevailing from the south west.

witnessed in this section. A gave the south-west.

The bark Winons of Chicago, with wheat for Buffalo, is lying off Port Ryors, Canada, in a disabled condition. The steamer Norfolk went to her relief and brought the captain ashore, who has gone to Buffalo for a tug. The Winona was badly damaged by a collision with the propoller Nebraska.

Winona was badly damaged by a collision with the propeller Nebraska.

The propeller Granite State is on Gull Island reef, and full of water. The schooner Shook of Chicago is ashore opposite Cleveland. She will probably be a total loss. Reveral vessels are ashore in the vicinity of Long Point. Names unknown. Schooner Eagle Wing of Detroit, with a cargo of coal, is a total loss on Clay Banks. The cook was lost, and the others greatly exhausted, having been in the rigging 21 hours. Schooners Scotland and Kate Robinson are ashore in the same neighborhood. A dozen others are reported ashore at the west end of Lake Erie. Their names have not been ascertained.

DISASTERS ON THE COAST. Boston, Nov. 19 .- The schooner Yantic, from Portland for Boston, went ashore during the storm of Wednesday at Hampton, and became a total loss. The schooners Addie Cowan and William Gregory, both from St. John, N. B., for Boston, went ashore at the same time and place. The steamer Cambridge, from Bangor on Wednesday night, with 150 passengers, mostly bound for Boston to spend Thanksgiving, was compelled by the storm to remain at Rockland on Wednesday night, and at Booth Bay on Thursday, reaching Boston this morning.

DISASTERS ON LAKE ONTARIO. OswEGO, Nov. 19 .- The bark George Thurs ton, with 13,000 bushels of Milwankee wheat on board from the Welland Railway for this port, went ashore on Wednesday night one mile east of Nicholson's Island, on the Canada shore, Lake Ontario. She will probably be a total loss. The schooner Volunteer, loaded with appless went ashore at Port Outario last night. There was no one on board, and the crew are supposed to have been lost.

A BRITISH BRIG WRECKED ON THE SOUND. PORTCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 19 .- On Wednesday, during the gale, the English brig Persia, Capt. Darcy light bound, from New-York for Nova Scotia for coal, went ashore on Mannersing Island off Ryc. She has holes stove in her bottom, lies 12 feet above low-water mark and will be a total loss. She was 160 tuns burden, and is owned in Nova Scotia.

TWO SCHOONERS ASHORE ON SQUAN BEACH. SQUAN VILLAGE, N. J., Nov. 17 .- The schooners M. S. Lewis and M. M. Merriman were driven ashore near Squan Inlet last night during the most terrific gale that has visited this coast during the past two years Both vessels lie he adon, and if the weather proves favora ble, will get off. No lives were lost. The Lewis is loaded with sperm oil and grindstones, and the Merriman is in

with sperm oil and grindstones, and the Merriman is in ballast.

TORONTO—LAKE ONTARIO.

The Toronto Globe of Thursday says: The gale of wind, which began at 6 o'clock on Tuesday night, continued with unabated violence all day yesterday and until about 6 o'clock last night, when it moderated a little, and there was a temporary lull until about midnight, when it began to freshen up a little, and while we are writing the wind is again blowing nearly as hard as it has been at any time, and snow is again falling. So far, we have not heard of any serious injury done to shipping, nor of any loss of life, but vessels in the harbor have been a good deal disturbed. About 19 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Van Emery, who resides on a point of hand about a mile from Mimico, arrived in the city with the information that the schooner Garibaid of Hamilton had gone ashere during the previous night near his residence, and that her crew were in imminent danger. The water was washing over the deek of the vessel, and the seamen were clinging to the rigging crying for assistance, which could not be rendered, as the vessel was some distance from shore, and to attempt to reach them under the existing circumstances in a small-boat would be madness. After a great deal of difficulty, the crew placed in a bottle a sip of paper containing a request that the owner of the vessel, Mr. E. D. McKay of Hamilton, should be telegraphed to, tied the bottle to a board and threw it into the water. After some time it was picked up by Mr. Van Emery, who came into town as stated, to procure assistance. A party, which was immediately formed, hired a conveyance and set out for the vessel with her stern on shore, and although the waves were still breaking over her bow, matters were in a much better condition than when Mr. Van Emery left. The crew felt themselves in much less danger, and were doing all they could to make themselves comfortable. Fortunately for then, all their provisions were safe in the sfter part of the vessel, and therefore they will not w TORONTO-LAKE ONTARIO.

The total loss will probably reach \$40,000. The track of the tornado was but little over 1,000 yards wide. The telegraph wires were all down last night.

GREAT DAMAGE IN VERMONT. GREAT DAMAGE IN VERMONT.

There was a terrible storm of wind, rain, and sleet along the line of the Western Vermont Railroad on Weducsday, and a considerable amount of property was destroyed in consequence. At North Bennington, Shaftsbury, and South Shaftsbury, quite a number of buildings were untroofed, chimneys blown down, and other property destroyed. At Danby one man had his shoulder dislocated by being blown across the depot platform, and at Bennington the barn of Wm. Bronson was blown down and five cows and two horses killed and stock injured. The storm was very severe.

The recent storm seems to have been confined mostly to snow and rain in Eastern Canada, New-Hampshire, and Maine. There was some high wind in Portland, blowing down signs, chimneys, &c., but doing no serious damage. In Quebec the snow gave promise of good sleighing.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

FALL OF A BUILDING AT ST. LOUIS-THIRTEEN MEN BURIED IN THE RUINS.

St. Louis, Nov. 19 .- This morning a portion of the large, new, stone-front building on the south-east corner of Olive and Fifth-sts., fell with a terrible crash, burying from nine to thirteen men at work in the base ment. Six men have been taken out of the ruins, one of whom-Napoleon Easton-has six ribs broken, two severe wounds in the head and lungs, and is so badly injured that he cannot live. Francis Beager has a severe wound in the spine, and his hip-joint badly twisted. John Switzen is badly wounded about his head and different parts of his body. A. L. Johnston, Conrad All, and Joseph Stauberry are slightly injured. Desperate exertions are making to extricate the others from the ruins. It appears that the foundation of the building had been settling for some days, and while the men were shoring up a column in the basement to put a new iron plate under it, in the place of a stone plate which had been broken, the partition wall, thirteen inches thick, resting on the top of the columns in the basement, and extending to the roof, came down with a crash. bringing with it all the liner partitions and about forty-five feet of the outside south wall of the building. No one in the street was injured. The part of the building which fell was 45 by 32 feet, extending to the inward courts. wound in the spine, and his hip-joint badly twisted. ward courts.

TWO MORE EXTRICATED-FOUR STILL IN THE RUINS.

St. Louis-Evening.-Men have been working all this afternoon and evening in the ruins of the building which fell this morning. Only two more persons have been taken out-John P. Bashire, the boss-carpenter. His head was horribly crushed, and he must penter. His head was horribly crushed, and he must have died instantly; the other was only slightly wounded. It is thought four other persons are still in the ruins, but there are hopes of rescuing them alive. Laboring parties will be kept at work all night. The Fifth-st, wall, which is considerably bulged out, has been strongly braced, and is now considered secure. The immediate cause of the accident has not been definitely ascertained, and probably will not be until the coroner's inquest, which will be held on Sunday. Many reports are in circulation about the insecurity of the building, and the flumy manner of its construction, but they are mainly exaggerated. Well-informed men say it was a substantial structure, and the cause of its fall is a great mystery. great mystery.

THE BOGUS CUSTOMS DETECTIVES.

shameful attempt at blackmailing by supposed Custom-

House officials has caused considerable excitement and

given rise to serious inquiry concerning the manner in

PECULIAR AUDACITY-THE ROBBERS BROUGHT TO GRIEF.

which the officers of the customs transact their business. The following is a true statement of the affair. On Saturday night last two men called at the residence of Mrs. Phoebe Shaw, No. 124 East Tenth-st., and inquired for Mr. E. Duverger, a boarder, who is a manufacturer of lace goods at No. 45 Rue Neuve, Brussels. Mr. Duverger has recently opened a store for the sale of his goods in this city, and is well known to many prominent business men on Broadway. On Mr. Duverger's appearing, the two men inquired if he had laces for sale. He replied in the affirmative, and, as is the custom in his country, asked them for their card showing what house they represented. They had no cards, they said, but would look at the laces. The laces were shown, admired, priced, and the men then departed. In about five minutes they returned, saying that they desired to look at the laces again. Upon their being produced one of the two men declared. These are smuggled goods and we seize them?" Mr. Duverger remonstrated, affirmed that the goods were not smuggled, that he had paid duty on them in Boston, and that he had the papers in his possession to substantiate his statement. He then produced the certificates—which are proved to be entirely correct—without, however, satisfying his accusers, who reliterated the charge, and one of them, Mr. Fred G, A. Kenure, who was formerly a Custom-House officer, and now a Custom-House broker, showed a Custom-House badge and commanded Mr. Duverger to accompany them, and bring his goods along with him. Mr. Duverger still remonstrating, the other man, whose name is of lace goods at No. 45 Rue Neuve, Brussels. Mr. House badge and commanded Mr. Duverger to accompany them, and bring his goods along with him. Mr. Duverger still remonstrating, the other man, whose name is John W. Lalor, and who was at that time a clerk in the manifest department of the Naval Office, drew a revolver and repeated the order. This demonstration effected the purpose, and the Frenchman, afraid to leave his goods in their possession, accompanied the fellows to room No. 15 of the St. Charles Hotel, where the prisoner was brought before a large man, with a huge black mustache and jet black hair, whom the pretended detectives represented to be Collector Grinnell. They related to him how they had found the man, together with the goods, in the street. The begus Collector demanded the Frenchman's certificates, which he declared, on examination, to be insufficient, and that the goods must be heid, and, as if they were not of sufficient value, albeit they are claimed to be worth 7,000 f., an additional sum was demanded as security for which he declared, on examination, to be insufficient, and that the goods must be held, and, as if they were not of sufficient value, albeit they are claimed; to be worth 7,000 f., an additional sum was demanded as security for his reappearance on Sunday. On his protesting that he had nothing more they reiented, and allowed their victim to depart. The Monday following Mr. Duverger, having in the mean time discovered the imposition that had been practiced upon him, complained to Deputy Collector Clark of the Ninth Division of the Custom-House, who sent them over to the office of Col. Frank E. Howe, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, which is located at No. 52 Wall-st, with orders to investigate the matter. Col. Howe immediately detailed Thomas R. Toole and A. A. Brush, Special Agents, to "work up" the case. These two officers, accompanied by Duverger and his wife, went to the St. Charles Hotel, Room No. 15, where they found the bogus collector, who is said to hold a responsible position in Government service. Agents Toole and Brush demanded to know by what right he held the goods, and where his confederates were. He showed his commission, but said he didn't know who the men were, but he had seen one of them before, and expected him soon. These men, he alleged, had brought the goods to him, saying that they were snuggled, and then left them there with him. The agents ordered him to send the goods at once to Col. Howe, which was done. The next morning they reported to Col. Howe that they had obtained possession of the goods, and had in the meantime learned where one of the operators, F. G. A. Kenure, was employed. They then went to the Custom-House and left word for Mr. Kenure to come to No. 52 Wall-st, the office of the special agent. In a few mements he appeared, and was interrogated concerning his confederates. After considerable equivocation he admitted that his confederate's name was John W. Lalor, and that he was a clerk in the Naval Office. Agents Toole and Brush peared, and was interrogated concerning his confederates. After considerable equivocation he admitted that his confederate's name was John W. Lalor, and that he was a clerk in the Naval office. Agents Toole and Brush repaired thither. Gen. Merritt, Naval officer, at once produced Mr. Lalor, remarking, as he called him out, that if any man in his department was guilty of such a crime he wanted him dealt with according to law. Lalor was then arrested and taken before Commissioner Shields. The Special Agents made affidavit against Kesure and Lalor, and Kenure was held in \$5,000 honds to appear yesterday, while Lalor was held in \$1,000 bail on his own recognizance to appear at the same time, Judge Pierrepont supposing that he only went with Kenure as interpreter, and not knowing that he had drawn a pistol, and participated actively in the crime; but on being informed that Lalor was huplicated more deeply even than his confederate, he called the witnesses before him yesterday morning, and, after hearing the evidence, ordered the rearrest of Lalor, which was done, and he was held in \$5,000 bail to appear on Monday next. When Lalor was first arrested, Gen. Merrit at once suspended him, and declined to receive the resignation which Lalor then tendered, determined to dismiss him if he should be found guilty of the offense with which he is charged.

forth in a small-boat, and, after a good deal of dimentify, landed the crew action as leaves. The Cleveland Platindealer of Wednesday evening anys: Considerand changed of the Lake. Captains who arrived last night and today report that he when chryon ashore on the Canada side of the Lake. Captains who arrived last night and today report that the wind blew a perfect hirricans and that the sea ran very high. It is not the communication. In the city the wind played many pranks and destroyed some property. Awaning were forn to shredd in several places, signs were harded to the ground, and the bear his places and the communication. In the city the wind the will be whough the south wall of the new rink. The well was of brick, some 20 feet high, and had been finished but a short time. Left as it was without breast the transcess not having the continuous control of the con

WASHINGTON.

THE CHARGES AGAINST GEN. M'MAHON - THE COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE TO BE REVISED -THE NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR FRAUDS-PER-

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 19, 1869. A New-York' paper has attacked Gen. McMahon, late Minister to Paraguay, charging him with taking advantage of his official position and bringing off with him from Paraguay to the United States property and plunder of one kind or another, belonging to himself and Lopez, ires of duty, customs expenses, &c.; also alleging that McMahon entered upon official duty poor, but came out rich. In reply to these charges, there is authority for stating that all these allegations were subject of inquiry by the sub-Committee on Foreign Relations at its late session here, and the testimony disproved the damaging statements. It was shown that Gen. McMahon returned to the United States as he left, a poor man, and that no property was brought by him from Paragnay save such of his personal effects as are exempt from duty

or taxes of any kind. The subject of the Chairmanship of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, made vacant by the death of Mr. Fessenden, has been discussed here with much interest on account of its importance during the approach ing session. A cancus of Senators will be held as soon as Congress assembles, and a revision of the committees will be attempted. The Chairmanship of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, lately held by Mr. Grimes, is also vacant. It is probable that Mr. Morrill of Maine, who succeeds Mr. Eessenden, will fill his place on the Committee on Appropriations, for the reason that during the previous term he was the Chairman of that Committee, and that he was succeeded as such by Mr. Fessenden, when the former's term expired. Senator Cragin of New-Hampshire will probably succeed Grimes on the Naval Committee, resigning his position on the Committee of Contingent Expenses. Senator Anthony is second on the committee, but he already holds one important chairmanship, that of the Printing Committee.

A letter was received at the Treasury Department to day, from New Orleans, saying that the new term of the United States District Court began there on Tuesday last. The name of Oakes Ames figured in a large number of cases on) the docket. The trial of the persons charged with the extensive frauds in the importation of sugar, discovered by Collector Casey last Summer, is set down for next week.

Secretary Boutwell is still in Massach putting the finishing touches to his report. He will not return here for two or three days. Senator Sherman ar-rived here to-day, to fit up his house for the Winter, and will return to Ohio to-morrow. Edward McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, has returned from Europe. Vice-President Colfax is expected to arrive here on the 25th inst. Speaker Blaine will reach here with his family next week. Treasurer Spinner has recovered from his recent illness and resumed his duties.

Gen. Tate, the new Minister from Hayti, will arrive here to-morrow. He will present his credentials at the State Department next week, and be received by the Ben Loan, ex-member of Congress from Missouri, ar rived here to-day for the purpose of presenting to the President his claims for appointment to the Judgeship of the new United States Circuit, comprising the States of The startling disclosures concerning the late

Iowa, Missouri and Kansas. Gen. Schenck is here. He is now engaged on the bill introduced by him last session to consolidate the various bills relating to internal taxation. This bill is intended to simplify the numerous acts of Congress relative to the internal revenue.

President. He takes the place of Laroche, resigned. A disinterested individual in Indiana writes to Secretary Boutwell, saying that nothing has ever been done with the £100,000 bequeathed to the United States by James Smithson, the founder of the Smithsonian Institution, except to lay the money at interest. He proposes a plan for \$10,000 of the money, stating that he will take a 25 years' policy of life insurance for \$10,000, which will cost \$5,000 when paid up, the dividend to stand, which will double the interest, and increase the policy to per haps \$30,000, to be placed in the hands of the Govern

The Census [Committee did inot transact any business to-day, because of the absence of a quorum, and the mesting will be held on Monday, when the two absent members, Laffin and Shoemaker, are expected to be present. The excursionists who left here a week ago to attend the State Fair at Macon, Ga., are expected to return early next week.

THE IRON-CLAD DICTATOR AS A SEA HOAT-PROPOSITION TO REMODEL THE WHISKY TAX

THE IRON-CLAD DICTATOR AS A SEA BOAT—
PROPOSITION TO REMODEL THE WHISKY TAX
—SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS AGAINST ILLICIT DISTILLERS IN VIRGINIA.

A telegram received at the Navy Department to-day, from Capt. E. R. Calhoun, commanding the United States steamer Dictator, dated off the Savannah River, announces his arrival there this morning, with his couvey, all in good condition. The Dictator had two galez, one off Haiteras, and the other 75 miles from the Savannah River. The last gale was very severe. The Dictator's behavior was excellent, proving her a good sea boat. She was to coal and proceed on her way to Key West.

The Hon. Edward Myers of Pennsylvania Intends, at an early day, at the next session of Congress, to introduce a bill changing the present system of collecting the tax on distilled spirits, and levying it entirely upon the capacity of the distillery. He was the first to present this plan, several years ago, when on the Darling Investigating Committee, and still insists that the gross demoralization of the present system shows that some such change in the law is needed. He contends not only that it will increase the revenue from this source, but will remove the temptation to fraud presented by the law as it now stands; abolish the many regulations of the Department on the subject; do away with atamps and meters, and reduce the force now employed to carry out the law. Mr. Myers will urge these views upon Congress, believing there will be a general approval of the principles chodded in his bill.

Advices received by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue show that the squad of cavairy which has been adding the Revenue officials in breaking up illicit distilleries in Virginia, is doing good service. In Botteoner and Craig Countles, in the Vith District, several stills were found; the distillers were arrested, and large quantities of Rich Mountain, two miles away from any road or path, a number of stills were exceed, and large quantities of whisky, heer, and brandy confiscated.

Supervisor Emery of Tennessee

DESTRUCTION OF A SKATING RINK. CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 19,-The Wabash-ave. Rink, on the corner of Wabash-ave, and Jackson-st., was crushed to the earth to-night. About eight inches of snow was on the roof. The walls were built of briek, about 20 feet high, with an arched roof. The building was 100 feet front on Wabash ave. and 108 feet on Jackson-st. The Kink was destroyed three years ago, and immediately rebuilt. It cost about \$15,000.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. .The ship Pilgrim, from Quebec for Liver-

...D. & J. Tee's bedstead factory, at Mon-real, wass burned yesterday. Loss, \$15,000. ... A fire at Fort Sully, Dakota, destroyed Government property to the amount of \$1,000,000. The entire post narrowly escaped destruction.

... Among the bequests under the will of the late Col. Alfred W. Johnson of Belfast, Me.. is one of \$3,000 for the support of three scholarships in Bowdoin

...On Thursday morning the Treaty Building and the shipping and receiving houses of John T. Good & Co.'s oil refinery, at Akron, Ohio, were burned. ...The National Woman Suffrage Delegate
...The National Woman Suffrage Delegate
25th insts., for the purpose of forming an American
Woman Suffrage Association.

Woman Suffrage Association.

Gov. Claffin of Massachusetts has appointed Dr. John E. Tyler, William B. Spooner, and Otte Chapp a Commission to consider the expediency of establishing a State Asylum for Inebriates.

Judge Wolffe of the St. Louis Court of Criminal Correction sued The St. Louis Times, for the publication of a libelous article reflecting on his competency as Judge. He claims \$25,000 damages.

...The Niagara Frontier Commissioner was yesterday summoned to appear, at Buffalo, before H. S Cutting, the Commissioner appointed by Gov. Hoffman to anwer the charges of malfeasance in office preferred against him

...The body of an old man was found in the streets of Philadelphia with a cut on the left temple. If was at first supposed he had been murdered, but of the coroner's inquest it was proved that he fell and street his head on the pavement, which caused his death.

...Lewis T. Morgan, aged 23 years, a student at the Rochester University, committed suicide yester

at the Rochester University, committed saicide yester day by shooting himself in the head with a reviver. No cause is assigned for the act. He was a brother of Gen T. J. Morgan, a Professor in the University, and formering from Indiana.